

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tis Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE CAPTURE OF ISLAND NO. 10.

The detailed account of the bombardment of Island No. 10 brings the news down to Monday evening. Monday night Gen. Halleck, in response to a telegram, said that we had taken the island with all the guns, ammunition and transports of the enemy. We are left without further news of the victory. It is probable that the enemy succeeded in escaping—they are great on stealing away.

THE VICTORY AT NEWBERN.

The visitors of Roanoke Island and Elizabeth City, have again, under the lead of the gallant Burnside, achieved an important victory. Having conquered the entire coast of Albemarle Sound, Commodore Goldsborough and Burnside have now possession of the extreme southern arm of Pamlico Sound.

The victory was won by the land forces; the fleet having been prevented by a fog from participating. The formidable works of the enemy were taken at the point of the bayonet. Such evidence of the courage and veteran firmness of our troops adds luster to the otherwise brilliant success of our arms.

ANOTHER VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

A comparatively small force of our troops has achieved a brilliant victory over a superior force of the enemy in Arkansas. The importance of this victory is not measured by the comparatively insignificant forces engaged but from the geographical location—about midway of the northern boundary of Arkansas, and equidistant from Peope on the Mississippi and Curtis in the west—it effectively cuts out the rebels in southern Missouri, and gives them such an impetus southward, from all along the northern limits of Arkansas that that State is in a fair way of being rid of them.

ISLAND NO. 10.

This island is situated in the corner of that bend of the Mississippi river which touches the border of Tennessee, a few miles farther up the river than New Madrid. It is located about two hundred and fifty miles from St. Louis, and nine hundred and fifty miles from New Orleans. The average depth of water at this point is from ninety to one hundred feet, the breadth of the stream from mainland to mainland about nine hundred yards. The current runs by the island at a moderately fast rate. The island is near the southern, or what is termed the eastern bank of the river, but at this point, the stream varies from its southern course and turns abruptly to the northwest, leaving this island in the southern angle of the bend. It is about forty-five miles, by the course of the river, south of Columbus, and about twenty-six miles from Hickman. It is near Obionville.

NEWBERN, N. C.

This city, the scene of Gen. Burnside's recent victory, is one of the principal seaport towns of North Carolina. It is a port of entry, and was at one time the capital of the State. It is situated on the Neuse (pronounced Nas) river, at the confluence of the Trent, about fifty miles from Pamlico Sound. The river is so broad that upon the map it looks like a part of, and the Southernmost extremity of Pamlico Sound. It has about 5000 population, two banks, and three newspapers. A railroad connects it with Goldsborough, about six miles distant, on the railroad from Richmond to Charleston.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE BILL.

This important measure is challenging discussion. It is the first time in our history that a general measure of the kind has been resorted to, and our people have no experimental knowledge of what taxation for the general Government really is. We have not felt the burden—so light it was no burden—of support of the National Government. We shall now know something of the expense of the Government.

It seems to us that the bill before Congress embraces too many articles of taxation. It would be better to tax fewer articles, which could be done without rendering taxation unequal.

The New York *World* has presented strong arguments in support of changes in the bill, reducing the number of articles taxed. It says:

The Boston *Advertiser*, in an article on the tax, rebukes the critics who have been expressed in this journal upon the tax bill now before the House some of whose provisions, like that collecting a tax on insurance, will be of little use in exciting distrust against the bill. They say that the tax on liquors, the duty on tobacco, the stamp duties, are much less than they might be without increase of revenue.

We hope that this rule will govern the several amendments which will be made in the bill before it comes to the president. It is mainly upon certain great sources where taxation is easy, productive, and thus limiting the object of taxation so as to diminish the cost of collection and the visits of the tax gatherer.

The annual production of wool in Vermont for the last five years has been about 4,000,000 pounds. The price last year averaged 33¢ per pound, while the cost of producing was at least 40¢, making a loss of nearly \$300,000, which has passed into the hands of speculators.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

NUMBER 65.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

MODIFICATION OF ORDERS.—The following order is issued in pursuance of orders from Headquarters of the Department of Minnesota:

Gen'l HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MINN.,  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
St. Paul, March 19th, 1862.

## GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

1st.—General orders No. 1 from this office by direction of Major General Halleck, commanding the Department of the Mississippi, so modified that Col. Jas. B. Sanborn, 4th Miss., will not march for St. Louis, Mo., unless specially ordered, until the opening of navigation to the foot of Lake Pepin.

2d.—The 2d Battery of Artillery, Capt. Holbrook will follow the same direction. By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

OSCAR MALMROS,  
Adjutant General State of Minnesota.

Mrs. LAMBERT, one of the pioneer women of the city, died yesterday morning at ten o'clock, after a short illness, at the residence of her son, Henry A. Lambert, Esq. She was among those who came here in 1848. She was one of the exemplary Christian mothers of our city, and her absence from this world will be materially felt by the numerous circle of friends in which she moved.

RECOLLECTED AT HOME.—Lieutenant Ross Wilkinson's old friends in Philadelphia bearing him gone into the military business, have sent him a "full rig" of war trappings—uniform, sword, sabre, belt, and all—as a present.

WOOL.—The snow is going off and consequently we will not find as many wood teams in the streets as formerly. People wishing to purchase wood, however, will do well to call upon Mr. Starbuck at his wood yard, corner of Jackson and Ninth streets.

PERSONAL.—E. E. Hughson, agent of the Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Store, is at present engaged in removing that establishment to No. 2 Phoenix Block, Bridge Square. He will be prepared to give notice that his new quarters from an advertising point of view in a few days.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—Dr. Stewart having resigned the Surgeonship of the First Regiment, on account of the delay in reliving him from his parole, the Governor has appointed Dr. W. H. Morton in his stead. Dr. Morton's commission was issued yesterday.

RATIFICATION.—The ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution by the State of Massachusetts, was signed by the Governor on Friday evening.

MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Horticultural Society will be held at the *Farmer & Gardener* office, on Thursday, March 20th, at two o'clock p.m., for the election of officers and for the transaction of other business. A general attendance of the members is desirable.

L. M. FORD,  
Corresponding Secretary.

CITY COUNCIL.—The Council at its meeting yesterday, made the following appointments:

First Ward—C. T. Whitney.

Second Ward—E. Ingalls.

Third Ward—H. Bridert.

Fourth Ward—H. M. Dodge.

Fifth Ward—A. D. Davison.

The most important business, aside from the above, was the passage of a resolution to come suit against the St. Paul Bridge Company for the foreclosure of mortgage.

FOURTH REGIMENT ALLOTMENT.—Treasury Schaeffer has been up to Fort Snelling procuring allotment rolls from the five companies of the Fourth Regiment now stationed at that post. The boys of the Fourth far exceed the soldiers of any other regiment in the amount they request of the State in the amount they allot for the support of their families and kindred. If the other companies come up as well as those already visited by Mr. Schaeffer, the allotment of the Regiment will be at the rate of \$30,000 per annum. Good for the Fourth!

THE LECTURE.—We do not wish to lecture going community to forget that on Thursday evening of this week Col. Robertson will give a lecture in the Merchant's Library Course. His subject is "*Social Antagonisms*" and we are confident that it will be treated not only in an able but in an interesting manner. The lecturer has given much thought and time to the consideration of this subject and we hope every one who can will be present at the lecture. It is the last but one of the course, and we have no doubt it will be one of the best.

We will pay at our office coupons on U. S. tax years 7-10 Bonds due 19th inst.

THOMPKIN BROTHERS, Bankers.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Reserve  
Scrip—all sizes—prices.

jy23 THOMPSON BROS.

U S E I T !

LEADEBEATER'S RENOWNED

LIQUID STOVE POLISH,

Is the best article in use. It needs no mixing, it has no smell. It polishes rust. It is economical. It produces no dirt in polishing. It stands the greatest degree of heat. It preserves from rust.

Sold by WATSON & EASTMAN,  
Robert, near Fifth street.

Also by WATSON & ROSE,  
St. Anthony and Minnesota.

A.C. HEMKAMP, Agent.

Agents wanted in every town in the State.  
4th St. 2m.

WOOD YARD,  
CORNER OF JACKSON AND NINTH STS.

DRY WOOD constantly on hand and delivered in any part of the city. Orders left at the yard, with Mr. Terry at the Post Office or at either of the Auction Rooms, promptly attended to.

GEO. C. STARBUCK.

From! Fortress Monroe.

FOR MORROW, March 17.

The weather is still unfavorable for repairing the telegraph cable.

All is quiet here. Nothing has been heard from Norfolk; no flag of truce have been received.

Much anxiety is felt for Col. Corcoran and the Union prisoners.

Fredericksburg, Virginia, Cap-

tured.

New York, March 18.

The steam frigate Roanoke arrived to-day from Hampton Roads to bring off 149 of the crew of the frigate Congress and 119 of the crew of the frigate Cumberland.

Wounded of the Cumberland and Congress.

ARMY MORTARS

WASHINGTON, March 18.

Many exaggerated statements having

been made as to the mortality in the army,

it is ascertained from official sources that

the number of deaths among regulars

stationed here, for the quarter ending with

March, 1861, was 28; for the quarter end-

ing with December, 1861, 108 regu-

lars and 3,950 volunteers. Total deaths,

3,950—100 were from wounds. The above

deaths were in 257 regiments, including

those of the army of the Potomac.

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Forces on Sunday.

GEORGE C. STARBUCK.

## LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

## VICTORY!

## Island No. 10 CAPTURED!

## The Mortars do Good Work.

## ANOTHER VICTORY IN ARKANSAS!

&c., &c., &c.

Sr. Louis, March 17.

In response to a serenade to-night by General Halleck, he announced from the balcony of the Planters' House that Island No. 10 was ours, with all the guns, ammunition, and all the transports of the enemy.

The fight was one of the most desperate of the war. Our troops behaved with great steadiness and courage, and after four hours' hard fighting drove the rebels from all their positions, capturing three light batteries of field artillery, forty-six heavy siege guns, large stores of fixed ammunition, 3,000 stand of small arms, and 200 prisoners, including one Colonel, three Captains and four Lieutenants.

The enemy left a large number of dead on the field; they escaped by boats, some by swimming, others by cutting through the barbed wire, burning the bridges over the Trent and Claiborne and by foot.

No extensive damage was done to the place. We lost about 100 killed and 400 wounded, mostly of the New England regiments.

Col. W. H. Morris, March 17.

Nothing later from Island No. 10 than the report of a second battle between the rebels and the Union forces.

It is considered that we have secured great military advantage by the capture of Newbern, and places the safety of General Burnside beyond a question.

One of our Brigadier Generals was killed—considered unreliable.

Capture of Newbern, N. C.

Baltimore, March 18.

The steamer Commodore arrived this morning direct from Burnside's expedition and reported the capture of Newbern, and places the safety of General Burnside beyond a question.

The enemy were also driven from the county and the town of Newbern, and places the safety of General Burnside beyond a question.

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*Office—Adjoining the Bridge.*

TERMS:

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week; or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.75 for three months. By mail—\$8.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month. EXTRAVERSE IN ADVANCE—TWO MONTHS—\$2.50 per annum; \$1.00 for six months; \$1.00 for three months; clubs of five \$1.00 each.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to one address, \$10.00.



For ever first at what she is!  
Where free—she has but half before her.  
With Free's help, still beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner shall go where?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The name of the writer must, as a guarantee of good faith, always accompany articles to assure acceptance.

Brevity is very desirable in these times of abundance and we are often compelled to reject worthless articles, or risk giving off no article by abridging them out.

Unless specially requested we do not return rejected communications.

We shall be glad to receive early and accurate information from all over the country, short letters enclosing a few lines of all sorts of State Correspondents must make it clear that no mention is made of communications declined. The custom of referring to such, giving the initials of the writer, &c., is not generally followed now.

NEWS SUMMARY.

The *Minneapolis* cost less than \$250,000, and was contracted to be finished in ninety days.

The fact is not generally known that Gen. Beauregard was once a candidate for mayor of New Orleans. In 1857, the opposition to the Native American party of that city attempted to defeat their candidate for mayor, Gerard Smith, and for that purpose barricaded the streets, formed a Vigilance Committee, and altogether carried matters with a high hand. G. T. Beauregard, then in the employ of government as an engineer to superintend the construction of the New Orleans Custom House, was nominated by the reformers, and accepted. When the votes were counted, however, it was found that the American organization had elected Smith by 150 majority, notwithstanding the political influence of the government and the money of Smith had been used very extensively to effect a fluent result.

Mortimer Thompson, of the *Tribune*, familiarly known as "Doe-doe," appears to have been rather unfortunate in his late lecturing tour. On his arrival in Utica he was arrested at the instance of an ex-soldier of the 26th regiment on charge of having failed to liquidate divers little debts incurred at the seat of war last summer. No sooner had he satisfied this demand than he was pounced upon by the lessee of the hall, where he lectured, for non payment of rent. It appeared that his agent—a Prof. Kington—deserted during the night with the funds, leaving the unfortunate humorist to the mercy of his creditors. Being brought before the recorder, he made affidavit that he was simply hired by the "professor" at so much a night, and that instead of being a party to his crimes, he figured among the victims.

General Halleck has nominated for the appointment of Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain, First Lieutenant Hamilton Licher, Ninth Illinois Infantry, (son of Dr. Licher, of Columbia College) for distinguished service in the capture of Fort Donelson, in which engagement he was twice wounded. In the meantime, Captain Licher is gradually recovering from the amputation of his left arm.

AN IMPOSTER.—H. BROWNLOW SMITH.

We recently published an item respecting the operations of a rogue in Columbus, Ohio, Springfield, and Indianapolis, representing himself to be a son-in-law of Parsons Bowles of Tennessee, and a refugee from that State. He succeeded in swindling people extensively, and was invited into the palaces of some of the Columbus churches. We are convinced that he is the same chap who made his appearance in St. Paul last summer, professing to be a refugee from Texas, and exhibiting a big commission as captain in one of the new army regiments.

He was introduced to us by one of our city clergymen, upon whom he had succeeded in imposing himself. An effort was made to get him an audience at Ingerson's Hall, for a lecture, in which he proposed to narrate his thrilling adventures in escaping from rebellion.

After leaving St. Paul we heard of him on a spree somewhere down the river.

The following from the Columbus *City* of the 5th inst., states some of his late performances:

A SCOWNER.—The Rev. R. Brownlow Smith, now visiting Springfield, has come to be published in two small papers—*the Citizen*—that he was shot, and another that he shot "back" all he had in his favor; and, in his opinion, pronounces him to be a scoundrel. The shooting affair amounts to a scoundrelism. The scoundrel having been to a notorious house of ill-fame, and the Constitution, and enforce the obligations due to the Constitution. In this they would do their whole duty. He believed the President meant right, but he could not consent to the policy proposed by any man upon this basis. They were called to the bar of justice, and the law in order to put down the rebellion. They should behave dutifully toward their country, and enforce the obligations due to the Constitution. In this they would do their whole duty. He believed the President meant right, but he could not consent to the policy proposed by any man upon this basis.

EMANCIPATION RESOLUTION.

*Debate in the House on the 10th.*

The resolution being now open to debate,

Mr. Blair, (Va.) offered the following proposition:

That nothing herein shall be construed that Congress will consent to any partition of the territory now held by the United States, but that, on the contrary, it is again affirmed as the unilateral resolution of this House, to prosecute the war until the Constitution is restored to the full rights of every State rightfully part of the Union.

Mr. Pendleton (Ohio) suggested an amendment, which was read for information.

"And that Congress, in order to redress this pledge at the present session, ought to pass a bill for the levying and collection of a tax, within the current year, for the payment of the pecuniary aid so tendered to the States."

Mr. Wickliffe (Ky.) opposed the pending resolution as unfair and unconstitutional.

Mr. Wickliffe (Ky.) remarked, if as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens) yesterday said, this resolution must not stand, it would not be a good thing.

No doubt the mover of the resolution could not what was meant by it.

To day his colleague (Crittenden) asked leave to make a single statement.

This was refused. Yesterday, when the resolution was introduced the mover sprung the previous question, and seeking to cut off the discussion, declared that the time had come when he was under a pledge to call the question.

With all respect to the House he did not believe thirty men here would vote for a tax to purchase negroes. If it were left to him to say whether the slaves he might own should be emancipated by being paid out of the treasury of the United States, he would reply no.

He would support by the strongest arguments that the measure should be passed.

He repeated the proposition was rather a palliative than an open, avowed policy.

It was an excuse for non-action rather than a determination for action itself.

Neither the measure nor the resolution was introduced the mover sprang the previous question, and seeking to cut off the discussion, declared that the time had come when he was under a pledge to call the question.

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GATES OF JUDGEMENT IN THE  
ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS,  
FOR LIVES TO A SQUARE, BRINGS A LEGAL PRESS.  
PUBLISHED ONCE A WEEK, EDITION 1,000 COPIES, ON WEDNESDAY  
Evening, at 7 P.M., at the Office of the  
Press, 10½ St. Paul, opposite the Court House, State  
House, and subsequent insertion. 37c per copy.  
Legal Advertisements published at the expense of  
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proceedings, but deductible in advance, or on delivery  
of all bills, or on payment of the amount due, or on  
accrual of a legal advertisement before the amount  
charged for their publication, or before the time  
and date of publication in both the Daily and  
Weekly will be charged the full rates daily, with one  
half the weekly rates added.

Advertisers whose names are placed under the head  
of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged  
double the usual rates; if under that amount, only  
one-half the usual rates.

Very large advertisements to pay quarterly.

Advertisers will be charged for a few times than those months,

as in all cases.

Mr. H. B. BURBANK, Esq., of Minneapolis, and W.  
O. O'BRIEN, Esq., of St. Anthony, will act as Agents  
in circulating the Daily Press in their respective  
districts.

Dispersed Illinois and Wisconsin currency  
sent to us hereafter will be received only at the rates  
at which we can deposit it, and credit will be given  
accordingly.

Post Office, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Letters, news, from 10 o'clock A.M. to 1 o'clock P.M.  
on Sunday, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P.M.

Letters, news, from 10 o'clock A.M. to 1 o'clock P.M.  
on Saturday, carrying the eastern and  
western mail.

Letters, news, from 10 o'clock A.M. to 1 o'clock P.M.  
Arrived Tuesday, except Friday, at 10 A.M.

Arrived Tuesday, except Tuesday, at 10 A.M.

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

**Monetary & Commercial.**

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS OF THOMPSON BROS' BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN BANCARIA, LAND WARRANTS, &c.

St. Paul, March 15, 1862.

BANCA BLE FUND'S.

New York, New England, Boston, Philadelphia, New York, New Jersey, Pittsburgh, Wisconsin, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Wisconsin County Bank, Pittsburg, Toledo, United Co. Bankers, St. Paul, Wisconsin, U.S. & S. Bankers, St. Paul, Minnesota.

United States 6 per cent, two years Notes.

EXCHANGE.

St. Paul, March 15, 1862.

With the advance of spring, and the almost certain prospect of putting out the rebellion, business is materially reviving. We have had a hard winter, comparatively, so far as extreme weather may be taken into consideration, but the snow is rapidly disappearing, and sleds must soon give way to wheels. Our figures below are carefully corrected, and may be relied on for the reliable prices of to-day.

The decline in wheat has tended to retard activity in the market for the past few days. Our figures are the prices paid by dealers for shipment.

There is, of course, very little trading in at this late date of the season. Heavy hags during the last two days, have sold at \$3.00. This, perhaps, the last week that packers will be prepared to purchase, particularly if the weather remains as warm as at present.

**WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.**

Prepared expressly for the ST. PAUL PRESS, and corrected daily.

St. Paul, March 15, 1862.

ALL. Selling. Present.

Sunkable Gold ..... 100 00

American Gold ..... 100 00

Wisconsin currency ..... 100 00

Commercial.

St. Paul, March 15, 1862.

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certain prospect of putting out the rebellion, business is materially reviving. We have had a hard winter, comparatively, so far as extreme

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St. Paul, March 15, 1862.

ALL. Selling. Present.

BEANS.

White, 20c. per lb. 80c. per bushel.

Black, 20c. per lb. 80c. per bushel.

Adzuki, 20c. per lb. 80c. per bushel.

Spots, 20c. per lb. 80c. per bushel.

CHICKS.

R. P. 10c. per lb. 10c. per dozen.

H. P. 10c. per lb. 10c. per dozen.

WHEAT.

For bushels, 60c. per bushel.

Lentils, 20c. per lb. 80c. per bushel.

PROTEINS.

For bushels, 60c. per bushel.

Mustard, 20c. per lb. 80c. per bushel.

Mustard Seeds, 20c. per lb. 80c. per bushel.

Mustard, 20c. per lb. 80c. per bushel.

Potatoes, 20c. per lb. 80c. per bushel.

Pearl Barley, 20c. per lb. 80c. per bushel.

# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 20,

This paper has a larger Daily, Tiv-  
Worthy and Weekly circulation than any other in  
Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to ad-  
vertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

*SEE FOURTH PAGE.*

**THE NEWS THIS MORNING.**

Our telegrams are unusually brief. Prob-  
ably the secretary of the weather office has  
been prohibiting news on some of the lines  
South and East.

We have additional and interesting de-  
tails of the gallant action at Newbern,  
North Carolina.

No word from Island No 10.

The Foreign news is interesting. The  
news of the victory of Fort Donelson had  
been received in Europe.

The importance of the victory was gen-  
erally conceded. The *Times*, however,  
fearing swine the horse was sixteen feet  
high, sticks to it. It says the location of  
the victory was where the sentiment of the  
people was divided, and that we are no  
nearer the subjugation of the rebels than  
before.

George Peabody, the eminent London  
banker, returns to this, the land of his na-  
tivity, with the comfortable income of sev-  
enty thousand pounds per annum.

From France there are ominous signs of  
political disturbance. It may be that the old  
volcano is preparing to renew its fires.

**THE COMMANDER OF THE MON-  
ITOR.**

Lieut. John L. Worden, commander of  
the Monitor, which met the rebel battleship  
Merrimac so successfully, is the man  
who took dispatches in April last to Fort  
Pickens and the fleet of Pensacola, and was  
arrested at Montgomery, Alabama, on his  
return, and kept in confinement until the  
middle of November last, when he was  
exchanged, and went to Fortress Monroe,  
where he joined the Minnesota. He has  
recently been appointed to the command of  
the Monitor, and his brilliant conduct in the  
fight of Sunday shows that he is a brave  
as well as competent commander.

**HOW LONG MUST IT LAST?**

We are, from reading correspondence and  
from other sources of information from Nash-  
ville and other Southern points now occupied  
by Federal arms, disposed to ask how long  
will those people in rebellion be allowed  
to flaunt their plantation manners in the  
faces of our brave soldiers? We have  
accounts from Nashville that officers and  
men of our army are daily insulted in the  
streets by women even, and that the people  
generally show no disposition to return to  
their loyalty. They are sullen and dogged  
in temper, and intiate that every household  
may become a garrison for the arms  
of the Republic, and yet they will not sub-  
mit to be governed by the constitutional  
authorities.

Now there is just one remedy to ad-  
minister to those stubborn, obstinate rebels  
and only one. If they persist in the course  
indicated, the President will yet find it  
necessary to abolish slavery as a measure  
requisite to the salvation of the Govern-  
ment. In his emancipation message he  
clearly indicates that he has the power to  
strike down the infernal institution in order  
to save the Union. It is with the people  
in rebellion themselves to decide whether  
this shall be done or not. Unless they  
change their tone of sentiment and action  
they may rest assured that the country  
will speedily demand the administration of  
this extreme measure, and when demanded  
the President will not be slow to administer it.

As we have said, over and again,  
Slavery is the cause of the war, and therefore  
why not cut the tumor from the body  
politic at once ere it entirely destroys vital  
interests? These insolent rebels have grown up under  
and have been educated by the "institution,"  
and now believe—with reason we  
confess—that the Government dare not and  
will not interfere with it. We want to see  
a state of public opinion that will speedily  
convince them of the contrary. The new  
article of war, forbidding our military  
officers to return fugitive slaves was a step  
in the right direction. The President's  
emancipation message was another. Now,  
when shall we have the denunciation of a  
military proclamation, striking the fetters  
from every bondman in the land? We be-  
lieve the time is rapidly approaching.

**A TRAITOR'S REWARD.**

The Philadelphia *Press* says that Capt.  
Frank Buchanan, who was in command of  
the Merrimac, and killed in the great fight  
in Hampton Roads, was a grandson of  
Governor McKean, of Pennsylvania. On  
the inauguration of President Lincoln, Captain  
Frank Buchanan held the responsible  
post of commandant of the Washington  
navy yard, and was surrounded by a nest of  
young Southern officers. One of his daugh-  
ters married an officer attached to the yard,  
and the President and all the Cabinet offi-  
cers attended the wedding. Little dreaming  
that Buchanan was at heart a traitor.

On the day the Massachusetts regiment  
was attacked in Baltimore, this deceitful  
rebel and his newly fledged son-in-law sent  
their resignations and immediately left  
the city. Finding Maryland did not need  
him, he sent a petition to the Secretary of  
the Navy to be restored to his command,  
but his application was spurned by the  
President. After spending a few months  
in that State, he sought employment in the  
Secession kingdom, and was received with  
open arms.

**THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.**

This measure is the most important one  
of the session, viewed in the light of sup-  
porting the sinews of war. The ladies  
of Springfield, Mass., Republicans call  
attention to what it considers the worst  
feature of the bill. It says:

The most objectionable feature of the bill  
is its provision for the appointment of a  
several unnecessary tax gatherers, dis-  
tributed all over the country, and in  
more easily, speedily and cheaply by the  
local officers already acting under State au-  
thority, who may be supposed to "know  
the ropes," and with whom the property  
owners are already familiar. They would  
therefore be more likely to collect  
the State's taxes, under the direction, per-  
haps of one Commissioner for each State.  
There should be no such needless friction,  
wear and tear as would be involved in main-  
taining two sets of machinery for doing  
similar work over the same localities. The  
people are willing to stand the taxes to any  
degree necessary for the preservation of  
the Union; but they object to waste, ex-  
ortion, or the sustenance of a useless and  
odious horde of office holders.

The Society at St. Anthony will hold its  
usual meeting on Friday afternoon and

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

NUMBER 66.

## THE APPROACHING CITY ELEC- TION.

To the Editor of the *St. Paul Press*:

The next election for city officers by the  
people of St. Paul, takes place on the first  
day of April. No steps would seem to  
have been taken by party organizations to  
make party nominations or a party contest,  
and, as a citizen only interested in the elec-  
tion of such men as will, without regard to  
political considerations, faithfully and econ-  
omically administer our municipal affairs,  
I trust no such nominations will be made.

What difference can it make to the majority  
of our citizens whether our Mayor,  
City Justice, Comptroller, Aldermen and  
School Board, be Republican or Democ-  
ratic, provided they bring to the service of  
the public the qualities of their respective offices  
a proper acquaintance with our city and  
affairs, honesty of purpose, capacity,  
and a thorough interest in, and devotion to,  
the welfare of St. Paul. At the present  
time, above all others, when the attention of  
every one is turned to the ways and means  
of decreasing our taxes, and a system of  
prudent but rigid economy is acknowledged  
to be the only method of accomplishing  
that end—so deserve to be wished, the  
citizens of St. Paul will overlook political  
considerations and political aspirants, and  
give their suffrage for the best men. So  
far as I can observe the signs of the times,  
the first of April cannot be made an April  
fool day to the people of this city by  
foisting upon them incompetent officers  
to administer our local affairs for the  
next year. I do not mean hereby to disparage the honesty or efficiency  
of our city officers for the past year,  
and that is for the good and future pro-  
tection of our city that I would urge  
the propriety and importance of estowing  
party considerations at the coming election,  
and making a people's nomination, which  
will take men upon their merits alone, and  
so recommend itself to the voters of St. Paul,  
that bad or unworthy nominations will  
have no chance of success.

I am not advocating any union of parties,  
as such, or merging of party organizations,  
for I believe no party questions are involved  
in the election; but what I urge is, that a  
ticket be nominated upon no other basis  
than the merits of the nominees, without  
inquiring into their politics, as we would  
select our agents for the transaction of our  
private business.

**POLICE COURT.**—John Flanagan, John  
Welch, Michael Deane, Wm. McIlroy, J.  
S. Murphy, and Morris Eldridge were  
arrested at St. Paul, at the present time,  
and kept in confinement until the middle of  
November last, when he was exchanged,  
and went to Fortress Monroe, where he joined  
the Minnesota. He has recently been ap-  
pointed to the command of the Monitor, and  
his brilliant conduct in the fight of Sunday  
shows that he is a brave as well as compe-  
tent commander.

**THE NORTHWEST.**—We look for one of the best  
audiences of the season at the Presbyterian  
Church to night, to hear the lecture of Col.  
Robertson on "Social Antagonism." The  
extensive reading and general information  
of the lecturer cannot fail to insure both  
entertainment and profit to those who at-  
tend.

**STATE TAXES.**—We notice in the city a  
number of County Treasurers, who are  
here to "fork over" to the State Treasurer.  
The taxes, we understand, are being paid  
with more than usual promptness this year.

**LECTURE.**—We look for one of the best  
audiences of the season at the Presbyterian  
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**LAND WARRANTS.**—Half Breed and Reserve  
Script—all sizes—prices.

Mar. 28 THOMPSON BROS.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The WEEKLY PRESS.—This interesting  
and useful publication will be ready at our  
counting room this morning. Price, five  
cents, in wrappers.

The first page contains St. Paul letter  
number five, entitled "The Alleghany Cam-  
paign of Gen. Fremont," and the debate in  
Congress on the emancipation resolution.

The second page will be found editorial  
and the opinions of the leading presses of  
the country on the President's emancipa-  
tion message.

The third page is mostly filled with the  
speech, in full, of the Hon. Wm. Windom  
on the Homestead Bill.

The fourth page contains editorials and  
news miscellany.

The fifth page will be found the latest  
news received by telegraph up to the hour  
of going to press.

The sixth page is made up of important  
acts passed at the late session of the Legis-  
lature, including all the tax and other laws  
relating to revenue and finance not hereto-  
fore published.

The seventh page contains new advertise-  
ments, and on the eighth will be found loc-  
al news items of interest to readers out of  
the city; also commercial and monetary in-  
formation.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

Persons Missing.—Alice M. L. STANLEY, re-  
questing information concerning her missing  
son, who is reported to have made all kinds of  
trouble in New York, and is wanted in  
connection with the recent disturbances in  
that city.

At Fort Snelling, March 18th, of corporal DAVID  
REED, of Company C, Fifth Regiment, aged about 40  
years.

At Fort Snelling, March 11th, of measles and typhoid  
pneumonia, NAPOLION HOARD, Co. D, Fifth Regi-  
ment, aged 25 years.

LAND WARRANTS.

Half Breed and Reserve Script—all sizes—prices.

Mar. 28 THOMPSON BROS.

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DIED.





# THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1862.

**THE BORDER STATES.**

Cloed Forney in one of his letters to his paper, comments severely on the action of the Representatives of the border States in Congress arraying themselves in opposition to the President's emancipation resolution. He says:

"There is any subject upon which the present border State leaders have been prompter than that of asserting that they look to the general government of slavery; and yet when a man in their own state resists their own cause, and resists the principles of his own countrymen, they fly into a passion and neglect his counsel. What will please the statesmen of the border slave States? Is it possible that they are so attached to their oppressors and enemies of the Cotton States, and care little for the old and glorious traditions of the South? Is it possible that, in more states, with a spirit equal to their own rights, they throw themselves on the side of Jefferson Davis, and insanely confirm the worst suspicions of the ultra anti-slavery leaders of the free States? John Hickman has never had any confidence in the integrity of the border State leaders. In this he has been right, and he will be right again, when we see the two Representatives in the House clinging to the President's message, and rejecting the accompanying resolution—when even the venerable Frank Thomas of Maryland placed his name prominently against the measure, and the other representatives—It was easy to perceive that he gathered his exhibit on a new argument, to strengthen his avowed distrust of the fidelity of all men who professed to love the country while sustaining the institution of slavery."

## NO UNION SENTIMENT IN NASHVILLE.

The intelligent correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Nashville on the 4th inst., when our paper had been there a week, giving ample opportunity for any Union sentiment that might exist to develop itself:

"The north as well make up its mind to be disappointed. We have all alike been expecting a grand Union uprising the moment the slaves entered the Capital of this most loyal of the border States. But we have been long one important fact—that there are no *Union men* in Nashville. Of course there may be scattering individuals just as there may be Mormons in Cincinnati, but it is utterly untrue that there is any open Union sentiment here, considerable enough to merit attention. What there now is, however, is a strong feeling, weeks or months hence, is another matter."

The country feelings are more exuberant. Coming up the Cumberland, everybody was delighted to see the old flag floating, and to notice the hearty welcome given to women in cabin doors, and to the wives, but impressive emphasis was given to the fact that the slaves were wayfaring in women in cabin doors, and to the fact that they had come down to the Cumberland, and that they enter Nashville and find the people looking as if every man had a funeral in his family. Talk to them, and you find them pale enough, partly because it is their nature, and partly because, with our friends encamped around the town, it is impossible to get away from them. They know that the Southernism and express their hope that our army may be specific deliverance, and the other half will be as timber and fuel; but at expressing a preference between loyalty and treason as a wise man is in difficult cases, when a dozen candidates are pestering him for his vote, the same officer.

## GENERAL FREMONT AGAIN IN COMMAND.

The President has seen fit to assign the command of one of the three great departments of the army to Major General Fremont, and has done this in spite of the malarious character of the Missouri, and for that reason, that he has lost his command of the department, although he sanctioned the removal of General Fremont, in circumstances most critical, from the command of the Department of the Missouri, in October last. That reason must have been predicated upon the belief that Fremont would be unable to sustain himself in that position, and that, had a doubt, there was no urgency while he had delay, injury and trial, for its solution. Evidently he had none.

General Fremont, assents upon General Fremont with reference to the military transactions of the Missouri, and rightly commands an immediate recall of the General, and restoring him to command, has resolved it whatever there was of censure in the individual in October last.—St. Louis.

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—News has just been received, we understand, by the Rev. Mr. Tibbott, of White Haven Plain, from some of the Catholic missionaries stationed on the Sacramento, more than one hundred from the accounts previously received of the exertions and zeal of our good friars. We are happy to hear of our good friars. Mr. Love has not gone to St. Paul, but has commissioned Mr. Whitedford to bring all the mining apparatus he requires. Meanwhile he is making ready here for the spring when he will start to make his fortune. Mr. Flinton and Mr. Gandy pushed eleven good men and four mules to market in the spring. They are very fortunate in securing as one of their number, Whitedford, the famous guide and traveler.—*Yester.* 19th.

DISTRACTORS.—We learn by a private letter from Wash., that three soldiers from the Minnesota Third arrived at that place on the 23d inst., having deserted, and walked all the way from Kentucky. The only reason they give for deserting their post, was they did not get enough to eat while in camp.—*Rochester Republican.*

—George Wilkes, Esq., editor of Wilkes' *Spirit of the Times*, is in Cincinnati, en route for Nashville.

The Louisville *Journal* says a Memphis paper publishes that whisky is abundant and not dear in that city. This gross falsehood is manifestly the last desperate recourse for getting together in Memphis a quorum of the Legislature.

## Wanted to Buy.

Any person who WANTS TO SELL a mixed stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, or stock of either on reasonable terms may find a safe purchaser by addressing R. D. Dundas, Minn.

## CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Below we give a directory to the various Churches in the city, for the use of strangers, and others who may wish to attend services at any of them to-day:

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN,

in Regent's Hall, corner of Third and Washington streets, 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; Rev. Joseph McCleary, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Worship, Part.—Regular services on Sunday—preaching at 11 A. M., Sunday eve out at 12 M. A. M., preachers conference meeting of 1½ P. M. every evening.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Corner Eighth and Market streets, Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; Sabbath, Wednesday evening, 7 P. M.; Rev. J. C. Gladden, Pastor.

CECILIA CHURCH.—Corner Eighth and Market streets, Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; Rev. J. C. Gladden, Pastor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.—Walnut street, (two stories) 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; Rev. John D. Parry, Evening, Lecturer, Mr. Noble, Pastor.

PHYSICAL CHURCH.—In the corner of Third and Washington streets, Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; Rev. J. C. Gladden, Pastor.

REGULAR CHURCH.—Corner Eighth and Market streets, Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; Rev. J. C. Gladden, Pastor.

REFORMED CHURCH.—Corner Eighth and Market streets, Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.; Rev. J. C. Gladden, Pastor.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The best mechanical paper in the world.

## PUBLICATIONS.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

#### THE BEST MECHANICAL PAPER IN THE WORLD.

##### SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

###### VOL VI.—NEW SERIES.

A new volume of this widely circulated paper comes on Sunday—preaching at 11 A. M., Sunday eve out at 12 M. A. M., preachers conference meeting of 1½ P. M. every evening.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA. FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

NUMBER 67.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, MARCH 21.

This paper has a larger Daily, Weekly and Monthly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which will not find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

THE BALL ROLLS ON.

Aquia Creek has been evacuated by the rebels, and Strasburg, in the Shenandoah valley, is occupied by our troops.

Coumodore Dupont is extending his lines of occupation down the Florida coast; the old flag flies over Fort Marion at St. Augustine, and St. Marys is in our possession.

ISLAND NO. 10.

The telegraph, it appears, became infected with the "half cock" fever that recently broke out in the Chicago Tribune and our neighbor down street, and prematurely announced the capture of Island No. 10.

The report professing to be made upon the authority of Gen. Halleck, and coming over the telegraph upon which a careful censorship is exercised, led us to accept the announcement of a victory with little question.

Commodore Foote finds the Island rather a hard nut to crack, but has confidence that his steady blows will break its shell. We are the better satisfied with this news, because when we do get at the kernel it is evidently going to be worth something.

The kernel, too, will most likely prove a General of no small pretensions than Beauregard, Peter G. T.

A capture after such formidable resistance must secure to us something of the fruits of a Donelson.

YANCEY CAPTURED.

We have something to compensate for the surrender of Mason and Slidell. Wm. L. Yancey, the very Robespierre, or perhaps more correctly, the Desmoulins of the rebellion, has been captured in the attempt to run the blockade. No man has done so much to "fire the Southern heart" — to use his own expression — as this Northern born traitor — no man responsible in a greater degree for the wild level of the demon of secession — than Wm. L. Yancey; and it is a most happy event — a bit of poetical justice in the drama of the war — that we have secured him first of all the conspirators that are to expiate their crimes upon the gallows.

COL. ROBERTSON'S LECTURE.

The seventh lecture, and last but one of the Mercantile Library course, was well attended considering the darkness of the evening, and the badness of the walking.

The lecture itself, "Social Antagonisms," was an agreeable entertainment, and fully sustained the reputation of the course.

The next lecture is announced for next Thursday by J. A. Wheeler, Esq.

THE CITY ELECTION.

We neglected yesterday morning to express our commendation of the views of our correspondent "Citizen," in regard to the policy which should obtain at the approaching election. We will most cordially support a city ticket nominated upon the principles suggested by our correspondent.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The St. Louis Republican thinks Gen. Price is endeavoring to shelter in Fort Smith or Little Rock, the capital of the State. The latter is built on a commanding bluff, and is capable of being strongly fortified.

A call for a public meeting has been circulated in New York, as a sort of counter-demonstration to the Cooper Institute emancipation meeting. Senator Cuvan has been invited to make the principal address.

The Presidency of the Harvard College (vice Felton) seems to lie between Col. C. Winthrop, Boston, and Rev. Thomas Hill, now President of the Antioch College, Ohio. Rev. Mr. Hill was formerly of Waltham, Mass., and he has many friends in Massachusetts.

Gen. Fremont is appropriately assigned to the mountain department, because he will be sure to keep it a free mountain.

The Boston journals are discussing with a good deal of feeling the presence of Dr. Charles Mackay in this country, the popular author of "Home Life in London." A recent steamer. He has of late identified himself with Secession intrigues in London, and with secession agents of the most disreputable sort, such, for instance, as Mr. Hiram Fuller, formerly of this city. Very probably Mackay is now here as an agent of Jeff Davis, the fact being he is a fool not rendering him the less eligible for a place in the N.Y. Tribune.

Secretary Seward's diplomacy has received at the hands of the British Government one of the highest compliments that could be paid to a foreign official. His volume of diplomatic correspondence has been reprinted *verbatim*, as one of the regular "blue books," or official reports of the ministry. This was done, it is said, at the express wish of her majesty the Queen, who, in her anxiety to maintain peace between the two nations, desired that the sentiments and proceedings of the American Government should be learned from the words of its own statesmen rather than from the paraphrases of journalists or letters.

The Kentucky Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its annual session at Ashbury church, near Newport, on the 6th inst., Bishop Scott presiding.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Luther H. Eliot, Esq., of this city, arrived home yesterday, direct from Nashville, Tennessee.

We are indebted to him for a copy of the Nashville *Patriot* of the 12th inst.

We clip the following items from the *Patriot*:

WHAT THEY THINK OF McCLELLAN.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says McClellan's plan of the campaign is worthy of the genius of a Marlboro'.

The magnificient residence of George W. Cunningham, Esq., on High Street, has been occupied for some days past by Gen. Bragg, his headquarters. The selection indicates that there is a genuine taste for refined taste.

The *Patriot* quotes from the Memphis Appeal of the 12th the following:

"Gen. Braxton Bragg has issued an order dated Jackson, March 5th, putting the city of Memphis under martial law, and appointing Brigadier General Magruder, Major General, in command of our forces in Memphis to be sent to Mobile, thence to be transferred to Tuscaloosa for confinement."

General Beauregard is extending his following:

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, Jackson, Tenn., March 5, 1862.

SOLDIERS: — I assume this day the command of the army of the Mississippi, for the defense of our borders, and the protection of our people. Our mothers and wives, our sisters and children expect us to do our duty, even to the sacrifice of our lives.

Our losses, since the commencement of this war, in killed, wounded and prisoners, exceed those of any nation in the world.

It must be made to atone for these reverses; these reverses, we trust, will give us new energy and determination to subdue the enemy.

Shall any man in this army be unequal to the task before us, let him transfer his arms and equipments at once to braver, firmer hands, and let us all be equal to our task.

Our cause is just and sure as ever it has been to us.

These reverses, we may well expect, will be made to atone for these reverses; these reverses, we trust, will give us new energy and determination to subdue the enemy.

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME II.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

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SEE FOURTH PAGE.

ISLAND NO. 10

Still holds out. Commodore Foote seems to be experimenting with his heavy rifled cannon and 11-inch mortars. Our telegraphic columns give an account of the operations of the fleet, and the effect upon the rebels.

We strongly suspect that Foote is waiting for a land force to come up in the rear of the 20,000 rebels that are on the island. Something of this kind is the event, the occurrence of which the Commodore said he was waiting for.

**YANCEY IN SECESSION.**

Like the little joker "now you see him, and now you don't," the telegraph is on a rampage. Yesterday it circumstantially caught Yancey. This morning it has let us go, and reports a speech from him in New Orleans.

**THE REBEL KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.**

The provisional legislature of Kentucky has migrated, it appears, to Huntington, West Virginia. Like the Patriarchs of old, it dwelt in tents.

**BRIG. GEN. HIRAM G. BERRY.**

This officer, recently confirmed by the Senate, is from Maine, and not Minnesota, as the report came by telegraph.

**NEWS ITEMS.**

Gen. Dix and Judge Pierpont, the Commission to take *ex parte* testimony in the cases of political prisoners, met at the State Department, on the 17th. The first cases before them are those in the old Capitol, and then Forts Warren and Lafayette.

All on board the Cumberland went down with her, except those only who saved themselves by swimming or were picked up by boats from Newport News.

As long ago as last July, Commodore Stringham offered to take Norfolk, if General Butler would assist. The offer was declined. Since then, several times the Navy Department has offered to co-operate in attacking it.

Wendell Phillips preached the gospel of emancipation to the Fourteenth Massachusetts regiment. He told the soldiers they might not all be abolitionists, but they were all "Yankees." Subsequently, in McClellan's absence, he visited headquarters.

Captain W. W. Peck, of the Eleventh Infantry, formerly of Chicago, died in Washington on the 17th, of congestion of the brain.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will soon make their reports on recent military matters. The first will be on the Quaker guns.

Senatorial pressure for General McClellan's removal is very strong, but is still resisted at the White House.

Each interest protests against its tax before the Committee on Ways and Means. The tax on flour has been taken off in the case of the Rochester mills, who claim that under the Reciprocity Treaty Canada could undersell them. The tax on iron is made specific instead of *ad valorem*. The tax on newspaper advertisements will be three instead of five per cent., and on no instead of gross receipts. The tax on leaf and stem tobacco is reduced on its manufacture. The tax is raised on umbrellas, parasols and hoop skirts, from specific to five per cent. *ad valorem*. The tax on omnibus passengers is removed altogether.

The Mississippi river is open to Keokuk, and at Davenport the ice was ready to break up last Saturday. The Missouri is open to Leavenworth.

The Finance Committee of the Senate have at length reported in favor of appropriating \$15,000,000 for the construction of iron clad gunboats and batteries. The Stevens battery is to be completed at a cost not to exceed \$723,000, a steam ram not to exceed \$1,000,000 in expense is to be built, and the rest of the \$15,000,000 is to be devoted to fitting batteries and mailed vessels, one of which must be 5,000 to 6,000 tons burden. All this is very well, and is better than nothing; but the sum to be spent on one single vessel as being rather large. If a Monitor can be built for \$200,000, surely a more ram for running down war vessels ought not to cost so much.

**A FORCIBLE SIMILE.**

Wendell Phillips in his speech at Washington said:

"We have heard a voice—the message of Abraham Lincoln [from the South]. It purports to be from the Border States, now is your time to set it. He was not so pains-taking with rail splitting, but understood that a small thin wedge was first applied. This was a wedge, a small wedge, but still a wedge. As the negro said, if commanded to go through a stone wall, he would go at it—so Abraham Lincoln has gone at it, and it was for the people to go through it. At last the anti-slavery sentiment had conquered the Cal-

## ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY ON THE NEGRO.

The usurping pro-slavery Constitutional Convention of Illinois, has shown its sympathy with slavery in a decidedly practical way.

It has voted to exclude free negroes or mulattoes, but voted down the proposition of excluding slaves with their masters. A freeman of color is highly off-insulted to their democratic offices, but a slave is not at all offensive. The Chicago Tribune was tendered the speaker for the entertainment and profit which his lecture offends.

The lecture of D. C. Cooley, Esq., of Paul, delivered in aid of the Sojourners Aid Society, last Thursday evening, is pronounced by the full house who heard it, as very well and interesting.

Norman H. Aiger, of Company I, 2d Minnesota, died recently in Kentucky of dysentery, brought on exposure at the battle of Mill Springs. His father, Wm. C. Aiger, who resides in Independence, in this country, left conveying the intelligence of the death of his son, so that son who was the hero and pride of his family, and the solace of his declining years. This almost every neighborhood in this nation will have its sad and desolate hearts by which the memory of this great war will be burned into the hearts of the people.

After discussion the amendment was voted down by 42 to 21, Fuller of Cook voting with the Egyptians. Thus in on Illinois Constitutional Convention two-tenths of the members are in favor of the amendment.

The animus of the Egyptians was shown in Orms' amendment. He wishes to ascertain whether they have extended to the slave negroes or only to free negroes.

The lecture of Dr. Vaiden, corner of Sibley street and the Levee. See advertisement.

**FROM THE CHIEFDAY DEMOCRAT.**

It is the opinion of servitude they love. Their opposition is not to negroes but to freedom.

The next day the Republicans determined to put these slaves fully on the record, and introduced three propositions: First, that no slaveholder shall bring his slave into the State to use him in labor; Second, that no indentured slave shall be held in the State; Third, that all slaves so employed shall be free. Each of these amendments were voted down by 40 to 17. The Democrats elected by Republican votes, with one or two exceptions acted with the secession Egyptians, and voted in effect, for the introduction of slavery into Illinois.

The Blue Earth City News says:

We learn by a letter from the Upper Sioux Agency, that Henry Coors, Inter-

preter of Indian Affairs, and his wife, and a high-responding citizen.

**FROM THE ST. LOUIS HERALD.**

The St. Louis Herald of the 1st Judic. Dist. for Dakota County will be held at Tewton Hall in this city, Tuesday, March 25th, Hon. S. J. R. McMillian, died of typhoid fever, on the 19th of February. He was a man of high social and moral character, who enjoyed the pleasure of many friends.

Mr. James Wescott, who has recently retired from the Treasury's office, has been in his work in this county as an efficient and honorable business man. Dakota County has never had a better officer, and we are sure Mr. Wescott will not be forgotten in the future.

**THE UNION FIELDING OF NASHVILLE.**

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial thus speaks of the condition of things in Nashville as respects a return to allegiance:

The war will have to be a great deal of policy strategy in reducing the people back into the Union paths. Above all there is to be nothing radical or divisive to shorten the war.

Thus it won't do to bring John Doe back here, because "his course has made him offensive to the people."

We find in the Evening Post of Thursday a constitutional argument, as it is termed, against the validity of Senator Sumner's bill. According to his argument a State cannot destroy itself, and that whatever change may take place within its bosom, a community still remains which is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a State in the Union. Whoever as sailors the Union is only a traitor personally and nationally, and still the authorities of the State Government take no cognizance of the Union; it is the State which is in rebellion, but only a body of treasonable individuals, whose act does not destroy the Union, nor any recommendation. It is to day in rebellion against the Union.

The Post does well to call this a constitutional argument. It is an argument which refers to take into view anything of the legal and official aspect of affairs, and which deliberately ignores the grandest and most decisive facts of history. To the eye of common sense, the State of South Carolina is to day in rebellion against the Union. The majority of the State's citizens, without an exception, are in the same favorable fraction of her people are personally traitors. The General Government has not for a moment thought of a single loyal citizen lives within her borders, but still the Post tells us nine tenths of the people might be carried off by a pestilence, and yet the remainder would constitute the State of New York! We only need to carry this logic a step or two further to make it fallacy conspicuous. If we ten thousands of the people should be carried off in this manner, the remaining remnant of the population of the State would be too small to sustain a civil government.

Thus it is to day in rebellion against the Union.

And so of these even, the man who has gone the farthest toward convincing him that with the rebellion is by all odds the most probable. "Because he will exert so much wider an influence, you know." "And th' n—" you are advised, "you mustn't suppose the people are going to turn out and fight a battle, they must be gentle with them, they'll remain disaffected, you know." In short, we are to conquer the Secessionists, and they are to dictate terms to us.

I do not say that any such demand is openly made, but I confess the general tone of the paper is falacy conspicuous.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

Published by the Press Printing Company.

*Other—Adjoining the Bridge.*

T E R M S :

DAILY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, seven dollars per annum; \$1.50 for three months. By mail—\$6.00 per annum; \$50 cents per month, INvariably IN ADVANCE.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$5.50 per annum; \$2.00 for three months; \$1.00 for three months; \$1.00 for six months.

WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2.00; three copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$7.00; eight copies, \$9.00; ten copies, to one dozen, \$10.00.



Forever fast that makes us one!  
Where breathes the toil that falls before us,  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner doth go over us?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The name of the writer must, as a guarantee of good faith, always accompany articles to insure acceptance.

Brevity is very desirable in these times of abundant news. We are often compelled to reject worthy articles, or risk a wing off by abbreviating them ourselves.

We especially requested we do not return rejected communications.

We shall be glad to receive early and accurate information of events of public interest. Also, short letters on local matters will be all right.

Our editor will be pleased to receive any news or messages made of communications destined to the post office to give, such giving the initials of the writer, &c., is not generally followed now.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. This country does not exist permanently half free, half slave. Either the government, or slavery, will assert its further spread, or it will be destroyed by the power of the world.

Our country in the United States ought to co-operate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolition of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid to be used in the gradual emancipation of slaves, and making no monetary or moral use of communications destined to the post office to give, such giving the initials of the writer, &c., is not generally followed now.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Gen. Scott is said to state freely his disbelief of any charge of wrong that can be made against Gen. Stone, so high is his confidence in him. There is no denying, that for three weeks General Stone held Washington in his hands, and to him we owe the safety of the city.

The rebels make a big blow over the performance of their iron clad steamer Merrimac—that is what they have named this piece of stolen property—as if she had captured the whole of Yorktown.

The "Straight Democrats" of the Ohio Legislature are opposed to *to lo* the proposition of the President's message, recommending aid to these States disposed to emancipate their slaves.

The Congress was the first of our men-of-war to strike the stars and stripes to traitors, and did not survive the disgrace.

The Wisconsin Legislature has voted to invest the school fund of the State in State bonds. It was opposed by the Democrats, and passed the Assembly only after a long and bitter struggle.

The Cumberland went down nobly, the fire flying at most head, and her guns firing until water closed over the sinking ship.

There was no reward, r, no blessing. How else could an American frigate fight by American gunpowder? *Buffalo Express.*

The Merrimac and Monitor proves that the Navy of England, as well as ours, constituted, would be of no avail in blockading our ports. One hundred millions of dollars would not cover the loss to the Navy of England from the iron clad gunboats of other nations for coast defense. Indeed our war ships are values.

We understand that the fashionable people of R. clinton are getting to be a very poor crowd—*Louisville Journal.*

It is estimated that there are now six thousand runaway slaves in Kansas.

The rebel editors, in their accounts of every battle, kill thousands and thousands of the Federal troops. The pens that those editors write are real slaughter-pens.—*Courtesy Journal.*

H. B. M. steamer Ranger, on the 1st of January, captured a schooner with upwards of five hundred slaves on board. The capture was made about fifty miles from the Congo river, and the schooner was taken into St. Helena. It is not precisely known what port the schooner hailed from, but it is supposed she was Spanish.

The Stevens battery can be completed in four months at a cost of \$750,000, and will then be more than a match for the British iron plated "Warrior," which cost \$2,000,000. She will throw two thousand two hundred pounds of iron at a broadside, which is about double that of our strongest frigates.

They have a bright Quartermaster down East, one Paul R. George, a noted Democratic politician, who recently embarked for Ship Island 1,200 Vermont troops on a sailing vessel, without a room of ammunition! One might almost be satisfied in supposing that he desired them to be captured on the way by the rebels. What a monstrous lack of common sense such a transaction evinces.

MASTERLY RETREATS.

From the New York Post.

While we praise the Generalship and genius of Foote, Grant, Dupont, Burnside, Curtis and Sigel, and rejoice over the victories their tact and energy have gained for our cause, we are a little apt to forget, or even to disparage, the ability displayed by the rebels. But the truth is, that it only to fight, and then to defeat him, is one thing; to elude the trap he has set for you, and escape with all your material, from superior numbers, is another. Jomini, the greatest writer of the art of war, says:

"Retreats are certainly the most difficult operation in war. This remark is so true that it is almost a maxim, that a general can only to fight, and then to defeat him, if he can conceive how an army ever succeed in retreating." Let us then be just to the enemy who has at three different times effected his retreat from untenable positions, without the loss of a gun or a man.

We pointed out at the time that the capture of Forts Donelson and Grant had not been effected by a single blow, but by a series of small ones, and that the monitors had been captured in their own pugnacious style, that he could

not conceive how an army ever succeeded in retreating.

The Monitor's deck is composed of planking seven and a fourth inches thick, spiced to deck beams of one ton each square, placed only twenty-two inches apart. No deck has ever been caulked more carefully: 214 days' work were expended in the operation; 2000 pounds of oakum and pitch were used. The deck of pitch were combed, upon which again two thicknesses of iron plating, one inch thick, was fastened with upwards of 2000 blunt bolts three-fourths of an inch in diameter. There is not another structure afloat with a deck so perfectly water tight. The holes observed during the passage of the Monitor were caused by the iron plates which had been carelessly caulked, upon which the water was spread, upon which again two thicknesses of iron plating, one inch thick, was fastened with upwards of 2000 blunt bolts three-fourths of an inch in diameter. There is not another structure afloat with a deck so perfectly water tight. 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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

This paper has a larger Daily, Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

CROWNING SUCCESS OF BURN-SIDES EXPEDITION.

The well earned victory of the gallant Burnside and his brave New England boys at Newbern, carried such consternation to the hearts of the rebels that they abandoned Beaufort, blew up Fort Macon, burned the notorious privateers, Nashville and Bermuda, thus surrendering the best and strongest defended harbor in the State.

Beaufort is situated at the mouth of New River, a two miles from the sea, and has the best harbor in the State. It is accessible from Albemarle Sound.

Fort Macon was on an island in Beaufort harbor, and was a strong, well armed stone fort with casemates. The rebels had counted on Fort Macon as one of their principal defenses of the Southern coast.

Wilmington, near the southeast corner of the State, alone remains untenanted of all the ports or harbors of the North Carolina coast. It is alongside of Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds.

Within these Sounds Burnside is now "monarch of all surveys" from the extreme northemmost arm of Albemarle to the southernmost extremity of Pamlico.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY.

The telegraph brings us news of a battle and victory near Winchester. We have but meager accounts of the engagement, but enough to assure us of a splendid victory won by \$8,000 of our troops, under General Banks' command, over 15,000 of the rebels under Jackson and other rebel Generals. General Shields was slightly wounded.

It is possible that our gallant Minnesota First was in the fray.

EMANCIPATION RESOLUTION IN THE SENATE.

If any anti-slavery man doubts the effect and tendency of the President's emancipation policy, let him heed the effect it is having upon the defenders of Slavery in the Senate. Sausbury froths like a mad dog in the presence of water. He says its effect will be to raise up abolition parties in the border States. Aye, there's the rub. Othello's occupation, with the Senator, will be gone when slavery departs from Delaware.

CONFISCATION.

Mr. Trumbull's confiscation bill is by no means a sweeping proposition to confiscate all the property in the seceded States, as its opponents represent. It does not even confiscate the property of rebels generally, but only of such rebels as shall be beyond the reach of judicial process. The bill goes upon the principle that when the rebel can be caught, and punishment inflicted upon his person, that is sufficient without confiscating his property also. When the rebel abandons his property and escapes, so that judicial process cannot be served on him, the bill proposes to take his property, including slaves, and this is all there is of it. It is prospective in its operation, and only applies to the property of persons in rebellion after its passage, and would consequently have very little effect in such States as Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee, as very few persons have left those States who would be in arms against the Government at the time of the passage of the bill.

—The Hokah Chief says:

Col. McPhail of Caledonia, called at our office yesterday, arrived here from LaCrosse. Other rebels who kill and plunder friend and foe indiscriminately.

—A letter from Fort Pickens states that Major Newby of the Wilson Zouaves attempted to assassinate Billy Wilson, but was unsuccessful.

Bishop Andrews has postponed indefinitely the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was to meet in New Orleans on the first of April.

—Mr. Thurlow Weed writes an account of a visit to hear Spurgeon, the London sensation preacher. He sat in Mrs. Spurgeon's pew, and was favorably impressed with the discourse. The tabernacle cost \$30,000, and he has 6,000 parishioners, whom 2,000 are communicants.

—Ex-Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, has been released by order of the Secretary of War upon the condition of the parole which he was obliged to take at the time of his discharge from Fort Warren.

The testimony taken before the select committee charged by the Senate with the investigation of the subject, fully substantiates the belief that the loss in military and naval material by the surrender of Norfolk is not less than ten millions of dollars. It is known, however, officially, and in evidence, that not more than six hundred cannon were gained to the rebellion by the disgraceful abandonment, and that these were many damaged. Fifty were 9-inch, and one a 11-inch Dahlgren. Some surprise is expressed at the non-appearance of the select committee's report. The last of the testimony was taken in December.

DR. FOSTER.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the 19th, says: We learn that Thomas Foster, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, in charge of United States Subsistence Depot, No. 9 Public Landing, has been relieved from duty here, and ordered by the Commissary General to Indianapolis, there to take charge of all the various camps in that State, containing prisoners and their guard, hospitals, &c., as Commissary-in-Chief.

WISCONSIN TAXES.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin recently decided the taxes of that State illegal from 1854 to 1860 on account of inequality of assessment, railroads having been exempted from the general tax. The legislature is trying to remedy the evil. The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 20th says:

—Mr. Palmer's report in the Assembly referring to the late decision of the Supreme Court in its effect on taxes, seems to be confined to a consideration of the effect of the decision of the 1st of 1860, "that all roads and bridges, and ferries, etc., are exempted from taxation," and leaves them to the discretion of the Legislature to determine what way to look for him. We are confident that there are more Atholians in any popular church in this country than Republicans in the whole Union who regret the issue and disapprove the bearings of that Message.—N.Y. Tribune.

Telegrams from General Curtis state that his loss in killed and wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge was about 1,400.

—The enemy after the battle of Pea Ridge retreated entirely south of Boston Mountains.

—The bridge builders captured by Morgan's party on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, have been released.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LA CROSSE

\$50,000 to \$75,000 worth of Property Destroyed.

From the Republican, 20th inst.

La Crosse has been visited by a terrible fire, which has burnt down nearly the business portion of the city, have been destroyed. The cost of the buildings and their contents could not have been less than seventy-five thousand dollars. The actual cash value of the property burned reaches fifty thousand dollars, on which there was very little insurance. The Augusta House Block, including 100 of the buildings north of Main Street, is the latter building being saved together with all the buildings on the west side of Front street, between Hinckley's large brick Block and Nay's old brick store, adjoining Lloyd & Son's leather store, being a total loss.

—It is said that \$20,000 in gold and Treasury Notes were destroyed by the burning of the Congress.

—It is said that the rebels are fortifying the bluffs of Natchez, Mississippi, and have twenty large guns mounted there.

—Fort Pillow, seventy-five miles above Memphis, the Tennessee shore is very strongly fortified; at least one hundred and fifty guns are planted there. Obstructions and piles were being planted in the river on the Missouri side in order to impede navigation and change the natural channel over to the Tennessee shore, thus compelling our gunboats to run under their batteries. The flood, of course, has destroyed their efforts to obstruct the channel.

—Wendell Phillips has been quite the lion at Washington. At Speaker Gove's dinner, given in his honor, there were present Vice President and Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Fremont and Senator Sumner, among other guests. He has been the guest of the White House by invitation. After leaving Washington, he will make his first journey westward, speaking at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Madison, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago, and other cities.

—The United States frigate Vermont has not yet been relieved from her perilous condition, drifting about helpless in the ocean, though frequent reports are received from her passing schooners. At last accounts she was about 300 miles off the coast of North Carolina. Fifty were on the sick list, mostly frost bitten, and three had died. The ship was still sound, but everything inside had been broken up by the action of the ship. There must be as many as half a dozen staves in chase after her.

—The Senate has confirmed D. G. Farragut to be flag officer in command of the western flag blockading squadron. Lieut. Col. Daniel P. Woodbury, of the corps of engineers, was confirmed as Brigadier General of volunteers.

—The New York Commercial states that its correspondent has permission from General Burnside to state that an expedition will soon leave Newbern for Beaufort, sufficiently strong to overcome all the rebel obstacles, and that place is probably captured before the end of the month.

—There are no rebel troops in Northern Arkansas except marauders and picked Indians who kill and plunder friend and foe indiscriminately.

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SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT PEAS RIDGE.

DEATH OF MCCULLOCH AND MINTON.

We conversed with a gentleman who arrived in the city yesterday direct from the South, and he informed us that the Memphis papers of Tuesday published an account of the recent bloody battle between the Confederates and Federals, on the border of Arkansas, and that they claimed a brilliant victory for Gen. Price's army.

—The rebels are between two fires—Point Pleasant and New Madrid, in a shift through the sloughs. He reports that at Point Pleasant the rebel gunboats attempted to get up the river, and General Pope had sunk two of them, the other four getting away.

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ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY,

MARCH 25, 1862.

NUMBER 70.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

General Hitchcock in Washington.

## LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

General Hitchcock in Washington.

## ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY!

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

General Hitchcock in Washington.

## REBELS ROUTED NEAR WINCHESTER.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

General Hitchcock in Washington.

## 100 Rebels Killed and 200 Wounded.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

General Hitchcock in Washington.

## Our Loss 150 Killed & Wounded

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

General Hitchcock in Washington.

## NEW ORLEANS PROBABLY TAKEN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

General Hitchcock in Washington.

## FROM BURN-SIDE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

General Hitchcock in Washington.

## BEAUFORT EVACUATED.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

General Hitchcock in Washington.

## FORT MACON BLOWN UP.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

General Hitchcock in Washington.

## NEW YORK MARKET.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1862.

The Saint Paul Press.

Published by the Press Printing Company.

*Over—Adjoining the Bridge.*

TERMS:

YEARLY PRESS—To city subscribers, fifteen cents per week, or, if paid in advance, \$7.00 per annum; \$1.25 for three months. By mail—\$8.00 per annum, or fifty cents per month, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEEKLY PRESS—\$5.00 per annum; \$2.00 for

one month; \$1.00 for three months; class for

ten cents; *ONE ADVERTISEMENT*, \$10.00;

ten copies, \$4.00; six copies, \$2.00; eight copies, \$1.00;

ten copies, \$1.00.

A house divided against itself cannot stand.

This country cannot exist half slave and half free. Either the opponents of slavery will arrest the further spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is safe, or it will proceed, until it becomes alike lawful in all the States, whether it be right or wrong."

—*Abrams Lincoln in 1858.*

I recommend the adoption of a joint resolution by your honorable bodies which shall

state—Resolved, That the United States ought to cede to the new States which may adopt a constitution, the sum of money, giving to the State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, privacies produced by such a state.

I deem it important that the States and people, immediately interested, should be at once distinctly made acquainted, fact so that they

can consider, whether they can accept it.

The Federal Government would

do its highest interest in such a measure as

the most effectual measure of self-preservation.

In my opinion, financial or pecuniary view, any

action of Congress, will be deemed fatal,

and the Trenton before he can readily

see his way to a course which he can accept.

—*President's Special Message, 1862.*

THE GOLD FIELDS OF NORTHWEST BRITISH AMERICA.

Their Situation, Productiveness, &c.

ADVANTAGES OF THE MINNESOTA OVERLAND ROUTE.

Saint Paul, March 22, 1862.

W. W. PHELPS, Esq.,

Renton, Minnesota:

Sir: I have received your note of the

14th inst, asking, in behalf of a friend,

or any information which I may be able to

communicate, on regard to the gold fields at

the sources of the Frazer and Peace Rivers,

in British Columbia, and the route thither,

by the way of Fort Garry and the Sas-

katchewan River. You also inquire for

particulars of overland parties from St.

Paul, who propose starting this spring.

Having received numerous communica-

tions of this subject, I take the liberty to

send this letter to a Saint Paul newspaper

for publication.

It is, essential, in the first place, to fix

nearly the locality, which now attracts

so much attention on the Pacific coast and

in England.

THE CARIBOO DISTRICT.

Its central point is in north latitude 53 degrees 20 minutes, and west longitude (from Greenwich) 121 degrees 40 minutes. It is a broken group of mountains and streams, and 30 miles from east to west, so far as yet explored, around three sides of which the Frazer makes a great bend or semi-circle from its source to Fort George, a trading station of the Hudson's Bay Company, in about latitude 53 deg. 50 min. A much larger district will probably prove equally auriferous; but the above was the scene of activity during 1851. The word "Cariboo" is a corruption of "Ceribool," a large species of reinder which inhabit the country.

I have before me a series of letters, written from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, in November last, and published in the London Times, which give, in a manner to inspire confidence, the following details of last year's mining in this remote region. Unlike much of the gold found lower down the Frazer, which was very small and fine, scaled, and required considerable labor to wash and sift it, the metal found at Cariboo was all coarse gold, granulated, gravelly stuff, mixed with pebbles and pebbles of pure gold, of considerable size." The caravans of the miners in this favored spot sound fabulous. One rocker washed in no less than fifty yards in a forenoon, equal in value to about \$800. The daily average of many parties of five or six men was a pound weight of almost pure gold, and for some time two miners were known to have been making from forty to sixty ounces a day. It was found in small nuggets, no quicksilver was necessary to amalgamate it, which alone made a fast saving in labor and expense. Another peculiarity of these Cariboo diggings is said to be that the gold is found lying upon or near the surface, in some cases a few inches from it and rarely more than a depth of six feet. A newly built town had to be removed, otherwise the miners would have washed away its site. The mining holes are described as positively shining with gold. In places where the bed-rock on which it is deposited was laid bare, it was often found studded or paved with lumps of the precious metal; and every shovel-full contained a considerable amount—in some cases being world as much as \$50. Under these circumstances no skill was required in the miners, and raw hands, fresh to the work, did just as well as the old, experienced diggers. Strange stories are told of lucky finds. From a crevice of a rock, one fortunate miner extracted a nugget worth \$1,000. In one day's work three men took from their claim 290 ounces, worth nearly \$5,000; and a working Welsh carpenter, who left Victoria for three months only, returned with a fortune of \$15,000 in his pocket.

Such are the representations, now reprinted in all parts of the British Empire, which are leading thousands of adventurers to the district in question. I have newspapers from Victoria, of January dates, containing statements which satisfy me that the Cariboo diggings will be successfully traced still further North and Northeast, and that a population of 50,000, within two years from this date, will be permanently established on the average lat-

itude of 54° north, and within five days journey from the navigable waters of the Saskatchewan and Athabasca rivers.

THE ROUTE FROM ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

With a propeller on Lake Winnipeg, and a river steamboat on the Saskatchewan, the traveler could reach a point at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, not more than 100 miles distant from the eastern border of the Cariboo District, as already described, with every probability that the Saskatchewan gold beds on the eastern bank of the Rocky Mountains, will prove a counterpart of the diggings which have been opened immediately over the dividing summits.

But my purpose is simply a narrative of facts already accomplished. With this view, I will give an itinerary of Mr. D. F. McLaurin, formerly of Hastings in this State, and well esteemed as a gentleman of probity and intelligence. He was in St. Paul during the summer of 1861 and I transcribe notes of an interview taken at the time.

Mr. McLaurin left St. Paul for Frazer River in July, 1858, and after many adventures, started from the Qu'Appelle river-miles, far up the Frazer river, on the 15th of August, 1860, proposing to ascend the Frazer to its source, and thence across the Mountains to the headwaters of the Athabasca and Saskatchewan. His party consisted of four persons, T. M. Love, Thomas Clover, Alfred Perry and himself—their conveyance a canoe. Reaching Fort George, they ascended the semi-circular channel of the Frazer, already mentioned, prospecting as they advanced. Thus they were pioneers in the exploration of the Cariboo country, bringing \$1,600 of its gold with them. Leaving their canoe, they followed one of its branches and passed through the Leather Pass, in latitude 53°, reaching Jasper House, on the east of the Rocky Mountain, in a few days of easy travel on foot. From Jasper House to St. Paul on the Northwest British America, I remain, yours truly,

JAMES W. PHILLIPS.

GOV. ANDY JOHNSON AT NASHVILLE—THE SURRENDER AND MAKES—SEARCH—WHAT HE PROPOSES TO DO.

Nashville, Tenn., April 1, 1862.

Gov. Johnson, Emerson Etheridge,

Horace Maynard, and other prominent Uni-

onists arrived at a late hour of the eve-

ning, and were welcomed on the

other side of the river, by their friends,

and conducted to the St. Cloud Hotel.

The emotions of the distinguished loyalists, upon treading once more securely the soil of their State, may be easily imagined.

Last evening the Governor and suite were serenaded by one of the military bands under the direction of resident Northern Union men. A large crowd of citizens gathered outside the hotel to listen to the music.

The recipients of the ovation appearing at the balcony, were asked for Gov. Johnson first responded in a speech occupying about an hour. He explained his reasons for being particularly engaged in the service of the South, and assured his audience that he returned for the sole purpose of restoring the Federal Constitution and laws as they formerly existed. He charged the origin of the rebellion upon disloyal and卖国的 officers, who had deserted the ranks of the army, and assured the people that he would be a true son to his country.

We are fighting an aristocracy based on skin, based on money, on power; and we cannot trust God to do right, or believe that he does right.

He is a military and naval officer, and a good one, and a man of high character.

He is a man of great energy and

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## XXXVII CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION

## State of Minnesota.

Important Debate in the Senate on the Emancipation Resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—  
SENATE.—Mr. Ten Eyck presented a joint resolution from Congress, calling upon the States to appropriate funds for the defense of the coast of New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and resolving that the several States loan government funds for this purpose.

Mr. Powell presented a resolution from the legislature of Kentucky, relating to the tax on slaves, and asking that it be referred.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented resolutions from the Legislature of Ohio against any proposition for a settlement of the rebellion except an unconditional surrender and complete punishment of the traitors. He further moved that the Senate call upon the Legislature of Maine, endorsing the administration, and in favor of the confiscation of the property of rebels. Referred.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill for the removal and punishment of the Indian traitors.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the joint resolution in favor of the States in favor of emancipation was taken up.

Mr. Saulsbury said this was a most extraordinary resolution in its purpose, and in the source from whence it came. It was most mischievous in its tendency, and he was not sure that it was an attempt to disorganize and disintegrate the principles hitherto of the party in power, it was an interference with the subject of slavery in the States.

It was attempted to raise a controversy in those States. None of the slaveholding States asked aid. He believed that the President and this administration had been for some time. The Legislature of the State (Delaware) had been in session lately and a printed bill had been issued offering Delaware \$300,000 for the emancipation of her slaves, and the Legislature rejected it. The object of this bill is simply to renew and intensify the efforts of the Southern Confederacy to hold the United States and to raise a abolition party there. He would like some member of the judiciary committee to show him any authority in the Constitution for thus offering money to the States. His bill presents the view of the Government, that the Slaveholders of the South (Delaware) had been in session and a printed bill had been issued offering their slaves to the whole world.

Mr. Merrill presented a resolution as an amendment to the bill, that the people upon it and there will not be a vestige of the Republican party left there.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment as an addition, that the slaves so freed shall be colonized as desire to go to some other country at a cost not exceeding one hundred dollars a head.

Messrs. Morell and Ring explained that they showed very well the cost of colonization because they proposed to pay the bill as it was.

The question was then taken on Mr. Davis' amendment, with the following result: Anthony, Browning, Collier, Cowan, Davis, Dooley, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kanawha, Latham, Powell, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Wilson, and Wm. W. Smith, for; and Aldrich, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Fessenden, Fonte Grimes, Hale, Morill, Stark, Summer, Wade, Wilkinson, Wm. Wm. Wm. of Massachusetts—19. Those in the negative, the Vice President voted in the negative.

Mr. Davis made a speech against the bill.

After executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Blair of Virginia presented a resolution of election of S. S. Seward as representative from the First District of that State.

Mr. Bligh said no election in the exact form of law could have been held on the day stated, the 15th.

The election was extemporized. Mr. Bligh moved to refer the paper to the committee on elections.

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